THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. XXI. TUESDAY, July 14, 1807. No. 1086.

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE *PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.*

Two Dollars a Year—One Dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, the other at the end of six months, if demanded. When the paper is sent by post, the postage must be paid, in addition to the subscription.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, inserted three times for One Dollar, and every continuance after, 25 Cents. Those exceeding a square, in proportion. Persons sending advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

☞ *Handbills, Blanks, and Printing in general, executed with neatness, accuracy and dispatch.*

MILITIA ORDERS.—15th *Division.*

AS commanding officer of the 15th Division of the Militia of Pennsylvania, (composed of the counties of Allegheny, Armstrong and Indiana,) it is my duty to divide the same into Brigades, equalizing them as nearly as possible. I therefore order and direct, that the militia of Allegheny county be considered as one Brigade, and those of Armstrong and Indiana the other. It is probable that this may not be a proper arrangement, but it is the best that can be made, under the present want of information as to the strength and population of Armstrong and Indiana counties.

The proper officers will proceed to hold elections immediately for a Brigadier General and Brigade Inspector to each Brigade, and, as soon as the regiments can be equalized, for the regimental officers, in order that a due organization of the Division may take place.

PRESLEY NEVILL, *Major Gen.*
15th Division, Penn. Militia.

June 10, 1807.

DAVID M'KEEHAN,

HAS received at his *Book* and *Stationary Store,* in front of the Court House, Pittsburgh,

A fresh supply of School Bibles and Testaments with and without the plates; The Easy Instructor or a new method of teaching Sacred Harmony, by Little & Smith; the Universal Spelling Book; Ross's Latin Grammar; Farrand's Greek Grammar, &c.

Also the following; several of which are new publications,

The Life of WASHINGTON, by Gen. Marshall, 5 vols. octavo, and quarto vol. of maps, &c.

Coleman's collection of the facts and documents relative to the death of Major General ALEXANDER HAMILTON, with comments: together with the various orations, sermons, and eulogies, that have been published or written on his life and character.

Biographical Memoirs of Lord Viscount Nelson, with observations critical and explanatory, containing a likeness, and a plate shewing the disposition of the English and French fleets at the commencement of the battle of the Nile, on the 1st August, 1798.

Memoirs of Cumberland.

——— of Marmontel, written by himself, containing his literary and political life, and anecdotes of the principal characters of the 18th century. First American edition, 2 vols.

Travels in Louisiana and the Floridas, by John Davis.

The First Settlers of Virginia, an Historical Novel.

The Wild Irish Girl.

Zaida; or the dethronement of Muhamad IV. a novel founded on historical facts.

Black's Chemistry, 3 vols.

Saurin's Sermons.

Powel on Devises.

Runnington on Ejectments.

Jackson on the commerce of the Mediterranean.

Johnson's Rural Economy.

Regulations for the order and discipline of the troops of the United States.

An assortment of Tragedies, Commedies, Farces, Operas, &c.

Fine quarto post paper, quills, wafers, India rubber, &c. June 20, 1807.

Twelve Cents Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on Monday night the 29th inst. Two Apprentices to the Shoemaking Trade, named JOHN HARRISON and CHARLES FORD. Harrison is about 5 feet 7 inches high, dark complexion, and about 22 years of age—Ford is about 5 feet 5 inches high, dark complexion, and 18 years of age. They took with them a variety of cloathing. I will pay the above reward to any person delivering said apprentices to me, but will not pay any charges or expences of any kind.

MATTHEW BARNWELL.

Pittsburgh, 4th July, 1807.

N. B. All persons are forwarned harbouring or employing them at their peril.

CASH,

WILL be given at the *Pittsburgh Glass Works* for good clean *WOOD ASHES,* at the rate of Twelve Cents and an Half per bushel.

The highest price will also be given for *POT ASH.*

Pittsburgh, June 2, 1807. tf.

WHISKEY BOUNCE.

THE subscriber has on hand a few barrels of WHISKEY BOUNCE, for sale, made at Hager's Town, Maryland, which is said by Judges to be of the first quality. Also, a few Keggs of RAPPEE SNUFF.

THOMAS CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, June 30, 1807.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his store from his former stand in Wood street, into his house opposite the Cross Keys, in Wood street, where he offers for sale a general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

as usual, for cash or approved of country produce.

JOHN OSBORNE.

Pittsburgh, June 29, 1807.

FLOUR.

FOR SALE, *a quantity of first rate Superfine FLOUR, by the Barrell, manufactured at Mr.* DAVID FURNIER'S *Mills, on the Monongahela River.*

THOMAS CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, June 7, 1807. tf.

By Authority.

SCHEME OF A LOTTERY,

For raising the sum of

THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS,

For defraying the expences of finishing the

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,

In the Borough of

PITTSBURGH.

1	Prize of 800 Dollars, is		$. 800
2	do.	500	1000
3	do.	250	750
3	do.	200	600
5	do.	150	750
10	do.	100	1000
20	do.	50	1000
25	do.	40	1000
40	do.	20	800
100	do.	10	1000
1000	do.	6	6000
1	First drawn Ticket, blank or prize		100
1	do. do. third day's drawing,		50
1	do. do. fifth do. do.		50
1	Last drawn Ticket do.		100

1213 Prizes, } less than a blank & { 15000
1787 Blanks. } and a half to a Prize {

3000 Tickets at Five Dollars, is $.15000

PRIZES will be paid 30 days after the drawing is finished, subject to a deduction of 20 per cent. Those not demanded within twelve months will be considered as relinquished in favour of the Church.

FROM the rapid sale of the tickets, it is expected the Lottery will commence drawing on the first of September next.

THE advantages of this scheme and the encouragement it holds out to companies and individuals who may feel disposed to be concerned in a number of tickets, the Managers think appear too evident on the face of it to be stated in detail: while the near equality of the blanks and prizes secures the holder of a few tickets, or even of a single one, who for a small sum which he may be able to spare, throws himself in the way of fortune, against the dangers of any material or injurious loss. The members of the Congregation, for whose particular convenience the proceeds of the Lottery are to be expended, and even strangers, who may occasionally be accommodated by the expenditure, the Managers are persuaded, will not make the acquisition of money the sole object of adventuring in it.

TICKETS may be had of any of the Managers.

JOHN WILKINS, }
JOHN JOHNSTON, } *Managers.*
WILLIAM PORTER, }

Pittsburgh, July 1, 1807.

GASS'S JOURNAL

IS ready for delivery to subscribers; and *FOR SALE,* At the Publisher's Book and Stationary Store, on the Diamond, in front of the Public Buildings, in Pittsburgh.

7th July, 1807.

PETER CHABOT,

Lately from Paris,

OFFERS his services to the Public as a *BOOK BINDER* & *ROOM PAPERER.*

Enquire of Major *Isaac Craig,* Pittsburgh.

July 6, 1807.

Sheriff's Sale,

BY virtue of a writ of execution, to me directed, will be exposed to sale at the Court House, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Wednesday, the 15th July, instant, at 9 o'clock, A. M. that elegant Stud Horse, called

SWEEPSTAKES.

Seized and taken into execution as the property of Eliphalet Beebe, and sold by

Wm. M'CANDLESS, Sheriff.

July 6, 1807.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of *JAMES M'COY,* late of Fayette township, Allegheny county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment—and those having demands against the said estate, to present their accounts properly attested for settlement.

RACHEL M'COY, Administratrix.

July 4, 1807.

A STRAY MARE,

WAS taken up, trespassing, by the subscriber, living on the state road, near to John Irwin of Brush Hill, Westmoreland county. She is a likely young mare of 4 years old—a bright bay with a white stripe on her face, and both hind feet white—shod all round, and some of the shoes nearly new, and from her appearance she must have lately been on a journey. She is of a middle size and slender make, and appears to have descended from a handsome breed of horses. The owner is requested to take her away and pay charges.

DANIEL KNOUSE.

July 4, 1807.

Law of Pennsylvania.

AN ACT,

To provide for the enumeration of the taxable inhabitants and slaves within this Commonwealth.

Section 1. *BE it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in general assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authortiy of the same,* That the commissioners of the several counties of this commonwealth, shall, on or before the first day of November next, issue their precepts to the respective township, town, ward, or district assessors, requiring them, within thirty days after the date of such precept, to make out two complete lists in alphabetical order, containing a just and true account of the names, surnames, and occupations of every taxable person of the age of twenty-one years, and upwards, whether male or female, resident within their respective township, town, ward or district; and it shall also be the duty of the said commissioners and assessors to cause the number of all negroes, mulattoes, and people of color, held as slaves within their respective counties to be carefully and accurately taken in a separate list, distinguishing their sexes, and as near as may be their several ages; and the commissioners and assessors shall respectively take an oath or affirmation, before some judge, or justice of the peace of their respective city or county, who is hereby empowered and required to administer the same, previously to their entering on the duties by this act required: The oath or affirmation of the commissioners shall be, "I *A. B.* do solemnly swear, or affirm, that I will well and truly cause to be made, a careful and accurate return of all the taxable inhabitants and slaves, actually residing within county, and return the same to the governor of the commonwealth agreeably to an act of the general assembly of this commonwealth, entitled "An act to provide for the enumeration of the taxable inhabitants and slaves within this commonwealth," according to the best of my ability." The oath or affirmation of the assessor, shall be, "I *A. B.* do solemnly swear, or affirm that I will make a careful and accurate enumeration of all the taxable inhabitants and slaves actually resident within the district assigned to me, and make due return thereof to the commissioners of the said county, agreeable to the directions of an act of the general assembly of this commonwealth, entitled, "An act to provide for the enumeration of the taxable inhabitants and slaves within this commonwealth," according to the best of my ability," and in case of the absence or inability of the person or persons authorized by this act to take the enumeration as aforesaid the commissioners of the proper county shall appoint a suitable person or persons for that purpose.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted by thur authority aforesaid,* That the commissind has respectively, on their receiving the re loss of a their respective assessors, or other pe d. This pointed and authorized to do the duty ocation or sors, are hereby required carefully to with the said lists comparing them with the former d a plicate lists of the respective townships, ward or districts, or any other means, by which they may ascertain their correctness, and on the discovery of any error or omission they are hereby required to certify, the nature and extent of the same, with the probable causes thereof under their hand and seals of office, and on or before the first Tuesday in December, next ensuing, transmit to the governor, under their respective hands and seals of office, duplicates of the several returns received by them as aforesaid with the said certificates, which returns and certificates the governor shall lay before the general assembly then in session, and the said commissioners wilfully or negligently failing to file the returns, or knowingly making a false return, of his or their assessors or any of them, or other person by them appointed to perform the duties enjoined upon the assessors, or wilfully or negligently failing to return, under their respective hands and seals of office, the duplicates and certificates aforesaid, with the aggregate amount of the taxable inhabitants and slaves as aforesaid, actually resident within their respective counties, and the city of Philadelphia, to the governor, within the time limited by this act, shall, for every such offence forfeit the sum of three hundred dollars, all which forfeitures shall be recoverable in the proper courts of the respective counties where the offences shall have been committed, by action of debt or indictment, the one half thereof to the commonwealth and the other half to the prosecutor or person who shall sue for the same; but where the prosecution shall be first instituted in behalf of the commonwealth the whole forfeiture shall accrue to its use.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the said commissioners as soon as the township, town or ward returns have been made to them shall deliver one copy of all such returns to the clerks of the quarter sessions of their respective counties, who shall receive and file them in their offices respectively, for the use of the court or grand jury on any trial for delinquency in any duty enjoined by this act.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That for any duties the assessor or other person authorized to do the duties of assessor may be be subjected to, in addition to the duties enjoined upon them by the law entitled, "An act to raise county rates and levies," the commissioners shall make such compensation as to them shall appear reasonable, which shall be paid out of the county stock of the respective counties.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That each assessor, or other person appointed to perform the duty of assessor, shall, ten days previously to his making his return to the commissioners, cause a correct alphabetical list, signed by himself, containing the names and surnames, of the taxable inhabitants, together with their several occupations, actually residing within his township, town, ward or district, to be set up at five of the most public places within the same for the inspection of all concerned for each of which lists so set up he shall be entitled to receive the sum of one dollar and fifty cents.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That if any assessor, or other person appointed to perform the duties of assessor, shall, wilfully or negligently, fail in performing the duties enjoined upon him by this act, or under color of performing such duties shall make a false return to the commissioners, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred dollars, to be recovered and applied agreeably to the provisions contained in the second section of this act.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That no prosecution for any delinquency or offence against this act shall be instituted after twelve months from and after the cause thereof shall have happened.

FROM THE NORFOLK HERALD, *June* 23.

On Tuesday the United States frigate Chesapeake arrived in Hampton Roads, without colours and the officers without arms, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon the wounded men arrived in town, and where immediately sent to the Marine Hospital.

As the anxiety, rage and alarm on this subject instead of subsiding is increasing, and the whole of this part of the country is ripe and prepared for any thing that may promise revenge, we haste to lay before the public all the particulars of this unhappy affair, that we have been able to procure in addition to those already published—it is fully ascertained, that this is not all an affair of accident, that the orders were regularly sent, that the Leopard went out of the Capes prepared for action, that she took every possible advantage of the unprepared and almost defenceless state of the Chesapeake, and that she did every thing she could to destroy her until there remained not the smallest pretence for further fire, or for deliberate murder.

It appears that the Leopard after bearing down on the Chesapeake, sent a boat on board with a copy of the captain's instructions, which were to procure four men stated to be mutineers belonging to his majesty's fleet, and then on board the Chesapeake, or at least to demand a search for them—the boat was near half a hour along side, and after much talk, was, by signal, ordered to the Leopard; she had scarcely got out of danger before a shot was fired into the Chesapeake, and that was succeeded by a broadside, several others followed, until it appeared evident that mischief enough had been done and the Chesapeake's colours were down.—In all this time the latter ship fired but two, or at most scattered shot, and these accidentally and out of order, for so wholly unprovided was she for action, that 'tis said her cables were coiled on the guns, and as the powder had not been properly dunnaged, and had been discovered to be damp, they were that day engaged in getting it out to dry, and the fires in the ship had been all put out to prevent accident.

The two ships, after this, stood further off to sea: and the American ship of war Chesapeake, underwent a regular search from his majesty's ship the Leopard, and four men were taken, two of whom were said to be native impressed Americans, who had escaped after a long confinement.

The world is always curious to know the first occasion or the first act of war; and we have been thus particular that the origin of, perhaps, a new one, may not be forgotten. We should blame no captain for executing the orders of his superiour if he exerted them like a man, but the cold-blooded, cowardly cruelty, with which this business was effected, reflects disgrace and dishonour on the whole British navy; he well knew that the Chesapeake was little better than a lumber store-ship, carrying out supplies for the Mediterranean, as totally unprepared for action as unconscious of danger; and without waiting to see the effects of the broadside, or to observe if she had struck, he continued his fire, till in the sea phrase, she was quite cut up. Some of the shot went quite through the hull; her rigging and sails are torn to pieces; and she arrived with five feet water in the hold.

Yesterday a more numerous collection of people assembled than was ever before witnessed in this place. But one voice, one sentiment, one spirit of revenge was to be heard or seen; tempered however by resignation to the will of government.

As soon as the account of the conduct of the Leopard was known at Hampton, the inhabitants immediately destroyed upwards of 200 hogsheads of water which were on board a schr. ready to sail for the British men of war.

The town of Norfolk is in the highest ferment. Resolutions, expressive of their indignation at the outrageous conduct of the British, have been adopted by the citizens.

From the Norfolk Herald, *June 25.*

At a meeting of the citizens of the borough of Norfolk and Town of Portsmouth, held at the Town-hall on Wednesday, the 24th June, 1807.

General Thomas Mathews unanimously called to the chair.

Samuel Mosely appointed secretary to the meeting.

The meeting after due consideration, came to the following resolutions:

Whereas the government of our country has constantly manifested an ardent inclination for the preservation of peace, and to secure that friendly disposition which might reasonably be expected from the justice of foreign nations (if such a sentiment as that of justice was to be found among them) and whereas, we as individuals, seriously deprecate the horrors of war, and view it as one of the greatest evils which can befall our country; but when we behold our fellow citizens impressed, and forced by a tyrannical and arbitrary power to fight against their own country, and basely and insidiously murdered on our coasts, it becomes necessary at this awful crises, to be prepared to meet the consequences which such inclinations give reasonable cause to expect, to discipline ourselves and be in readiness to take up arms in defence of those sacred rights which our forefathers purchased with their blood; and untill our government shall have been informed of the late glaring violation of our rights and our sovereignty, in the unwarrantable and unprovoked attack upon the United States frigate Chesapeake, Commodore Barron, within a few miles of our coast, by the British squadron, composed of the Bellona, Commodore Douglas, the Triumph, Capt. Hardy, Leopard, Capt. Humphreys, and the Melampus, Capt. Hawker, acting under the orders of Commodore Douglas, and the inhuman murder of our Fellow Citizens in the attempt of the Leopard to carry those orders into effect: Therefore

Resolved unanimously, That all communication with the British ships of war, now within our waters and on our coasts, and with their agent or agents among us be discontinued, and that we will use our best exertions to prevent all such intercourse, and that all persons guilty thereof shall be deemed infamous.

Resolved unanimously, That we will view with abhorrence any attempt at such communication, and deem any person or persons enemies to our country, who shall directly or indirectly hold such intercourse, or render any aid or assistance to the British ships of war by supplying them with provisions or necessaries of any kind whatever, until the decision of our government be known.

Resolved unanimously, In order the better to effect the above purpose, that a committee be appointed to correspond with the inhabitants of the neighbouring countries, and those of the waters of Elizabeth river and the sea coast, notifying the flagrant outrage that has been committed and the measures passed by us, and recommending similar measures to their consideration.

Resolved unanimously, That our fellow-citizens the pilots of the Chesapeake bay and Hampton, whose patriotism we hold in the highest estimation, are requested by this meeting to discontinue entirely, their professional services to all British ships of war.

Resolved unanimously, That we view this unprovoked, piratical, savage and assassin-like attack on the Chesapeake, with that horror and destestation which should always attend a violation of the faith of nations and the laws of war; and we pledge ourselves and our property to co-operate with the government in any measures which they may adopt, whether of vengeance or retaliation.

Resolved unanimously, That the Mayor of this Borough be requested to call upon the Lieut. Col. Commandant of the militia to hold in readiness an armed force for the purpose of defence, and for carrying these resolutions into effect.

Resolved unanimously, That these resolutions be extended to all British ships of war which may hereafter anchor within our ports, 'till complete restitution is made to our government for this detestable outrage on the Chesapeake.

Resolved unanimously, That a subscription be opened and left in the possession of the chairman, to raise a fund to be applied to the relief of the wounded and the families of the killed on board the Chesapeake, under the direction of the superintendant of the hospital, the mayor of the borough of Norfolk, and Richard Blow, esq. of Portsmouth.

Resolved unanimously, That the committee be requested to correspond with the inhabitants of the principal sea-ports, and endeavour as far as in their power to obtain their consent to these resolutions, so far as effectually to withhold all supplies to any British armed vessel on the coast of the U. States until ample justice is obtained by our executive.

Resolved unanimously, That the superintendant of the hospital, in the event of the death of any of the unfortunate mariners of the Chesapeake, now under his care, report the same to the committee, who shall from the funds subscribed defray the expence of the funeral; and the committee are hereby instructed to invite their fellow-citizens to attend, and to make the necessary arrangements.

Resolved unanimously, That the collector be requested to furnish one of the revenue cutters to watch over and prevent any communication with any of his Britannic majesty's ships, and that the commandant of the fort be requested to co-operate with this measure.

Resolved unanimously, That copies of the proceedings of this meeting be transmitted by the chairman to the president of the U. States and the governor of Virginia, and that they be published in the newspapers of this borough.

Resolved unanimously, That the citizens of Norfolk, Portsmouth and their vicinities, be requested to wear a crape for ten days, as a testimonial of their respect for the memory of those persons on board the Chesapeake, who have fallen victims to British tyranny and premeditated assassination.

Resolved unanimously, That this meeting approves, and deems the conduct of our fellow citizens of Hampton, in destroying the water casks belonging to the British frigate Melampus, highly laudable and praise worthy.

Resolved unanimously, That

Thomas Mathews, Chairman, Thomas Newton, jr. Luke Wheeler, Theodore Armistead, Richard E. Lee, Moses Myers, William Pennock, William Newsum, Thomas Blanchard, Daniel Bedinger, Seth Foster, J. W. Murdaugh, Richard Blow, and Francis S. Taylor—be a committee to carry the foregoing resolutions into effect.

Resolved unanimously, That this meeting tender thanks to Gen. Thomas Mathews, for his able discharge of the duties of the chair.

(Signed) THOMAS MATHEWS.
Test, Saml. Mosely, Sec'y.

The following, from the Norfolk Ledger, of Wednesday last, is a more correct account of the treatment received by Commodore James Barron, from Captain Humphreys of the British ship Leopard, than has before appeared. We trust that every American views with the same indignation which we do such conduct, proceeding too, as we believe, from the authority of the British government.

WE now present to our readers the details of a most unexampled outrage, in the perpetration of which the blood of our countrymen has been shed by the hand of violence, and the honor and independence of our nation insulted beyond the possibility of further forbearance.

At a very early hour yesterday morning a report reached this place, which produced a degree of agitation beyond any thing we ever witnessed or can attempt to describe. It was reported that on the preceding evening the Chesapeake frigate which had gone to sea that morning, had been attacked by the British ship Leopard, captain Humphries, of 50 guns, and that the Chesapeake had struck her colors. Although the source from whence this information was derived was not such as to deserve the highest consideration, yet it was stated in that way, and attended with such circumstances, as left but little hope that it was not true.—Accordingly every vessel or boat from the Capes was boarded with great anxiety, and which was not relieved until about 2 o'clock, when pointed information was received that the Chesapeake was returning to Hampton Roads, without shewing any colors. About 4 o'clock all doubt was relieved, by a spectacle which was calculated and did not fail, to rouse the indignation of every American present, and we trust that it will *never* subside until ample satisfaction has been made—eleven of our wounded fellow citizens arrived in a boat dispatched from the Chesapeake, and now we learned the following particulars, which we believe are correct.

The Chesapeake frigate, captain Gordon, under commodore James Barron, got under way on Monday morning, and proceeded to sea, passing the Capes about 12 o'clock. At 9 o'clock the Leopard by signal from the Commodore's ship, got under way and stood out to sea.—About 3 o'clock the Chesapeake and Leopard approached, when the customary signal for firing a gun to leeward, the signal for friends, was made by both ships. Being about 3 leagues from the land the ships came within hail, when the commander of the Leopard hailed, and hoped commodore Barron was well, and informed that he had dispatches for the commodore. The ships hove to and a boat came on board the Chesapeake, with a letter from captain Humphries. In this letter was a copy of one from admiral Berkeley at Halifax, to all the British commanders on this station, in which they were ordered to demand from the commander of the Chesapeake four British seamen named in the letter, and that if they were not delivered by fair means to use force. Captain Humphries stated in his letter that as commodore Barron would perceive that his orders were peremptory he hoped that he would not oblige him to execute them by force. Commodore Barron returned an answer to the letter, in which he stated that the orders of his government forbid him to permit his vessel to be searched, or to deliver a man from her. The boat from the Leopard had no sooner returned on board, than a gun was fired a-head and astern of the Chesapeake, and instantly followed by a broadside from the Leopard, accompanied by swivels and small arms. Six other broadsides followed, the two ships then within pistol shot. On board the Chesapeake all was astonishment, no man at his quarters, and some of the officers a dinner. In this situation commodore Barron hailed the Leopard repeatedly without effect; he then ordered the colours to be struck; as this was doing, a gun from the Chesapeake was fired, upon which the Leopard fired another broadside. The colours being now down, an officer was dispatched to the Chesapeake, who on coming on board expressed some regret on behalf of his commander for what had happened. He was received with great indignation by the American officers, who tendered their swords, which he refused, saying that he wanted the four men and nothing more, and demanded the muster roll, which was produced by the purser, and then was exhibited the degrading spectacle of nearly four hundred Americans mustered on the deck of an American man of war, by order of a British lieutenant, and four of the crew taken away. The lieutenant said he was desired to make commodore Barron an offer of any services in the power of his commander. It would be needless to say in what manner such an offer was received, it was considered as an aggravation of the outrage which had been perpetrated. The British officer refusing to consider the Chesapeake as a prize, departed, informing commodore Barron that he wes at liberty to proceed whither he pleased. The commodore returned to Hampton Roads as before stated.—We are sorry to add that three of the crew were killed, and sixteen wounded, some of them dangerously. Commodore Barron was slightly wounded in the leg, and one midshipman.—The ship is greatly injured in her hull, masts and rigging, and must be repaired before she can go to sea. Such are the details of this affair, which we believe are substantially correct, being mostly furnished by a gentleman who was on board the Chesapeake last evening.

It is impossible that on such an occasion, there can be but one sentiment in the heart of every American. The independence of our country has been attacked, and in defending it our fellow citizens have been killed. Submission to the demand made on commodore Barron could not have been made, without relinquishing our rights as an independent nation. Every national ship is considered as a part of the nation's territory; as well might the government of Great-Britain instruct her officers to land in our country and assume the right of punishing those who have offended her laws, as to enter our ships of war for the same purpose. This is not the act of a rash imprudent commander, but acting in execution of the deliberate orders of his superior officers, if not from the highest authority of the British government, and we shall state our reasons for so thinking.

In the month of March, the Halifax sloop of of war, commanded by lord Townsend, was lying in Hampton Roads, and one of her boats with four men and a petty officer was sent on some duty. Being out of the reach of the guns of the Halifax, or being unobserved, the men rose upon the officer, and one threatened to throw him over board, this however they did not do, but pulled for the shore, which they reached and proceeded to this place, where they entered with an officer then engaged in the enlistment of men for the Chesapeake. A formal demand was made to have them delivered up. The civil authority refused to interfere, and the officer who had enlisted them did not think himself authorized to deliver them without orders from his superiors. The case was represented we believe at Washington, but what passed there on the subject we know not. The men were not delivered up, and were believed to be on board the Chesapeake. We are confident that a representation of the case was made to the British government, whose orders we apprehend were to take the men wherever they were to be found. Our readers will be informed that the Leopard arrived here only a few days since, and brought the orders of the admiral at Halifax to take the men at all events, and under any circumstances. It may be objected that there has not been time to hear from England since the circumstance respecting the Halifax occurred, which we think was about the ninth or tenth of March, but we know that answers to letters written to London as late as the 20th of March have been received here. However this may be, the captain of the Leopard has acted under the orders of his superiors, and as such, the act claims the serious attention and resentment of the people of this country. It is no justification to say, that the men ought to have been surrendered in the first instance. We shall not stop to examine that subject now, but whenever matters of dispute between nations is settled by force, then it is war; unless from fear, or something worse, one of the nations is disposed to submit, which we trust and believe is not the case with the United States. It is the established usage for nations, who are not determined upon hostilities to seek redress by negociation, and certainly America has pursued that course with Britain on many occasions. If this act then is to be ascribed to the British government, there is an end to all negociation on the subject, and war must be the result. Greatly as we always have deprecated war with that country, conscious as we are, that our country will experience infinite distress, we look upon it as degrading beneath contempt, if we are to submit to such insult.—No—we trust, that there will be but one heart and one hand in supporting the just rights, and the honor of our country.—If the act has not proceeded from the government of England, we persuade ourselves that our government will not want the unanimous support of its citizens in pursuing measures for the obtention of ample satisfaction.

We cannot close these remarks, without noticing the manly and dignified conduct of the citizens of this place, under this trying occasion. Exhibiting that cool but firm countenance, which is the true indication of determined courage; no act of violence was committed, or intemperate expression used towards the British subjects who happen to be here at this time; and it would be an act of injustice to the latter, if we did not add, that from every thing we could hear and see, they were penetrated with the deepest concern upon the occasion.

From the Political Register.

There are periods in the history of every nation, when the love of peace, however prevalent, and however cherished, must yield to the imperious dictates of national honor, and the unavoidable necessity of resenting national wrongs—In such exigency, it becomes not only the interest but the duty of every citizen to merge all differences of domestic politics in the foreign aggression, and to offer up all party opinions as a patriotic sacrifice, on the alter of his offended country.

Such an occasion has arisen to the people of the United States—and such an occasion allows no alternative between the dangerous and disgraceful dereliction, or the immediate and decisive vindication of our dearest interests.

The attrocious proceedings detailed in the following article, which we copy from the National Intelligencer, of the 26th inst. and which we deem an official relation of facts, admits but of one attonement—for the reparation must be commensurate with the enormity of the offence.

It is not for individuals to prescribe the course of the government—but it is the unalienable right of every citizen, to assert his share of the public indtgnation and resentment—and we do not hesitate to say, that this outrage and indignity, committed by the express order of a British commander in chief, are without precedent or parallel in the history of the civilized world, connecting as they do the basest murder of innocent and unsuspecting indivinuals, with the most flagitious abuse of every principle that should govern the conduct of the one nation professing friendship, and receiving hospitality from another.

For such conduct there can be but one species attonement....An express disavowal of the act by the government of Great Britain, and an unqualified surrender of the officer or officers, by whose orders it was perpetrated, to the justice of the United States. In the refusal of such reparation, open war cannot be more calamitous than the continurance of such cutrage and degradation. And war, thus inevitably imposed, must receive the full support of every American, who justly estimates his personal privileges, or duly respects the rights and independence of his country.

WASHINGTON CITY, *July* 1.

We understand that immediately on receiving information of the issue of the outrage offered to the Chesapeake the secretary of the navy ordered capt. Decatur to take command of her, and prepare her without delay for service; and likewise ordered an enquiry to be instituted into the conduct of commodore James Barron on the occasion. The court of inquiry is composed of commodore Preble, and captains Hull and Chauncey, and is to convene on board the Chesapeake.

The following is a copy of the letter addressed by the officers of the wardroom of the Chesapeake, to the secretary of the navy.

Late U. S. ship Chesapeake, Hampton
Roads, June 23, 1807.

SIR,

The undersigned, officers of the late U. S. ship Chesapeake, feeling deeply sensible of the disgrace which must be attached to the late (in their opinion) premature surrender of the U. S. ship Chesapeake of 40 guns, to the English ship of war Leopard of 50 guns, without their previous knowledge or consent, and desirous of proving to their country and the world, that it was the wish of all the undersigned, to have rendered themselves worthy of the flag under which they had the honor to serve, by a determined resistance, to an unjust demand, do request the honorable the secretary of the navy to order a court of enquiry into their conduct. At the same time they are compelled by imperious duty, by the honor of their flag, by the honor of their countrymen, and by all that is dear to themselves, to request that an order may be issued for the arrest of commodore Jas. Barron on the charges herewith exhibited, which the undersigned pledge themselves to prove true, viz.

1st. On the probability of an engagement, for neglecting to clear his ship for action.

2ndly. For not doing his utmost to take or destroy a vessel which we conceive it his duty to have done.

With great respect,
We subscribe ourselves,
Your most obedient servants.
(Signed) **Ben. Smith**, 1st Lt.
Wm. Crane, 2d Lt.
W. H. Allen, 3d Lt.
S. O. Creighton, 4th Lt.
Sidney Smith, 5th Lt.
Saml. Brooks, S. M.

The Hon. Robert Smith, Secretary
of the U. S. Navy, Washington.

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 2.

MEETING OF THE CITIZENS

Of the First Congressional District of Pennsylvania.

On Wednesday afternoon, July 1st, the citizens of the first congressional district of Pennsylvania, composed of the city and county of Philadelphia and county of Delaware, met, pursuant to notice, in the state house yard in the city of Philadelphia—No time or occasion has ever witnessed such a concourse of people.

Matthew Lawler, Esq. was called to the chair, and **Joseph Hopkinson**, Esq. appointed secretary.

Dr. Michael Lieb opened the business of the meeting, and after some appropriate observations offered the following resolutions, which were UNANIMOUSLY adopted.

Resolved, That the conduct of Great Britain towards the United States, has been too often marked by hostility, injustice and oppression; and that the outrage committed by the Leopard, one of her ships of war, under the express orders of one of her admirals, upon the Chesapeake, a frigate belonging to the United States, is an act of such consumate violence and wrong, and of so barbarous and murderous a character that it would debase and degrade any nation and much more so a nation of freemen to submit to it.

Resolved, that we will support the administration of the general government in all and every measure which may be adopted by them, to avenge the wrongs our country has suffered from Great Britain, and to compel the most rigid retribution; and that to attain a full measure of justice from her, we pledge ourselves to make any sacrifices and to encounter any hazards.

Resolved, that the sentiments of this meeting be made known to the presideut of the United States, as the spontaneous effusions of freemen, on an occasion, when silence and indifference would betray a want of patriotism, if not a treasonable indisposition towards the best interests of our country, and the sacred rights of this nation.

The following resolution was then offered and adopted unanimously.

Resolved, that until the general government shall have adopted such measures as may be suggested by their spirit and wisdom, we will discountenance all intercourse with any of the vessels of war, belonging to Great Britain; and that we will withhold from them all supplies and assistance which may be necessary to their aid and asssistance.

Charles Biddle, Esq. then proposed the following resolution, which was adopted UNANIMOUSLY.

Resolved unanimously, that the citizens of Hampton, and its vicinity, deserve the thanks and applause of their fellow citizens throughout the union for their gallant, manly and patriotic conduct at the present momentous crisis.

The meeting then agreed to appoint a committee of correspondence, for the purpose of holding a communication with our fellow citizens in other parts of the United States, relative to the objects of this meeting. The following gentlemen were appointed.

Matthew Lawler, Charles Biddle, Paul Cox, David Lenox, Thomas Forrest, Richard Dale, Walter Franklin, George Clymer, M. Leib, Thomas Leiper, Francis Gurney, James Engle, Joseph Hopkinson, George Bartram, Edward Tilghman, William Linnard, Michael Bright.

A vote of thanks was passed to the chairman and secretary—and the meeting adjourned in perfect order.

Ordered, that the proceedings of this meeting be published in all the papers of this city.

MATTHEW LAWLER, Chairman.
JOSEPH HOPKINSON, Secretary.

We learn from Washington, that the United States sch'r. Revenge is ordered to be immediately fitted for sea, and it is supposed will proceed to London, with dispatches, or an extraordinary envoy.

BALTIMORE MEETING.

A large assemblage of citizens were convened at Baltimore, on Monday last, at which gen. S. Smith, presided, and John Stephen, esq. acted as secretary. Resolutions were agreed to expressive of indignation and horror, at the late British outrage, and their determination to support, at the hazard of their lives and fortunes, all the measures of the government to obtain redress, ample as the insult is enormous. A committee was appointed to correspond with other committees throughout the union.

Extract of a letter from Hampton, June 26.

"We have late news from the British men of war by the pilots that were discharged yesterday. They declare, that if their water and provisions do not come to them as usual, *they will lay three ships of war along side Hampton—send their barges ashore, and take them by force!* The Hamptonians are casting balls and making cartridges, to bid them welcome.

A correspondent informs us that a party of marines had been landed, from on board the British squadron in Hampton Roads, on the Virginia shore, where they killed and carried off between forty and fifty head of cattle:—that other descents were expected for like purposes, which the people of Norfolk, Hampton and the surrounding country were preparing themselves to resist: that the young men were forming themselves into volunteer corps, and preparing several pieces of artillery for service.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY, July 14, 1807.

At a general town-meeting of the inhabitants of Pittsburgh, July 10, 1807.

JOHN WILKINS, Senior, *Chairman.*

The following Resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the late outrageous and hostile conduct of the officers of the British navy, to the flag of the United States, on the coast of Virginia, has excited our highest indignation.

Resolved, That it is the duty of every true American to aid the government of our country in all measures having a tendency to protect its best interests—its Honor and Independence.

Resolved, That we pledge our lives and fortunes to support such measures of defence or retaliation, as may be deemed best calculated to punish past or prevent future aggressions of a similar nature.

Resolved, That a copy of the above resolutions be transmitted to the President of the United States.

JOHN WILKINS, Chairman.

Richmond, June 26.

TRIAL OF COL. A. BURR.

The court was opened at half past nine.

The grand jury entered at half past ten.—After their names were called over, Mr. J. Randolph delivered indictments indorsed true bills, against

Jonathan Dayton, of New-York; John Smith, of Ohio, a senator in congres; Comfort Tyler and Israel Smith, of New-York; and Davis Floyd of Kentucky, for both high treason and misdemeanor.

The Chief Justice, in the name of the court, thanked the grand jury for their attention, attendance and perseverance in this long and laborious investigation.

They were then discharged; and the court adjourned on the motion of Mr. *Hay*, until twelve.

The court met at 12.

The counsel of Mr. Burr prayed the court to assign him other appartments than that assigned to him in the jail, in consequence of its wretched situation. The court, after consideration, agreed that the marshal, if he pleased, might procure a safe room for the keeping of col. Bur. The marshal accordingly inspected the rooms lately occupied by col. Burr, and informed the court that with a guard of seven men and a deputy marshal he would be perfectly secure in them.

Mr. *Hay* then observed to the court, that he had some difficulties with respect to the summoning of the venire. That the law declared in all cases of death the venire should be summoned from the county where the offence is alledged to be committed; but that an amendment to the constitution posterior to that law, delares that the accused shall have a right to a speedy trial, by a jury summoned from any part of the state.

Mr. *Hay* therefore wished the opinion of the court on the subject.

Mr. M'Rea read the 3d section of an act of congress, passed in March, 1793, to shew that it was the intention of congress, that the law regulating the venire, should still remain in force.

The Chief Justice, after some discussion, gave his opinion, that if both parties agreed, the venire might be summoned from any part of the state.

Col. Burr and his counsel, wished the venire to be summoned from this district, but the counsel for the prosecution informed the court, after some consultation, that they had resolved not to give their consent. A venire was therefore ordered to be summoned from the county of Wood, and the adjacent counties, 12 from the former and 36 from the latter. After which it was agreed, that it should be determined this day, to what time the court would adjourn.

We have conversed with several gentlemen of respectability, who left Richmond on Sunday last. The court rose on Saturday, after fixing the 3d of August for the trial of Aaron Burr; and after giving an opinion, overruling the motion for an attachment against Gen. Wilkinson.

From the most respectable source we learn, that the article from the Virginia Gazette, inserted in our last number, relative to an equal division of the grand jury on presenting General Wilkinson, is totally false. One of our informants expressly declares, on the authority of a member of the grand jury, that no such motion was made. A slight enquiry was instituted, which produced the request for the letter of Gen. Wilkinson to Mr. Burr; but this enquiry was totally superceded by the offer of General Wilkinson to absolve Mr. Burr from any obligation not to disclose any papers in his possession. The general opinion at Richmond was that general Wilkinson had come off with flying colours. It is said that the bills against Burr and Blennerhasset were found unanimously.

(*Nat. Intel. July* 1.

List of Causes.

Set down for Trial in Allegheny County, at August Term, 1807.

Lesse of E. Blain	*vs*	*Andw. M'Clintock*
George Miller	*vs*	*Samuel Boyd*
Les. of Jacob Flower	*vs*	*Babtist M'Farlane*
Charles Barnathy for self and State	*vs*	*Andw. Armstrong*
Hugh Gavin	*vs*	*George Donehy*
Anthony Evens	*vs*	*Peter Bugher*
Ls. of Saml. Ross et al.	*vs*	*Wm. M'Junkin, jr.*
John White	*vs*	*Elam Thomas*
John Strodes	*vs*	*James Hammond*
Hugh Cunningham	*vs*	*John White*
Samuel Boyd	*vs*	*James Duncan, jr.*
Same	*vs*	*Same*
John Crawford	*vs*	*Robert Smith*
Les. of John Black	*vs*	*Jas. Mulhallum*
Robert Smith	*vs*	*John Crawford*
William Amberson	*vs*	*Isaac Lane*
Daniel Loughery	*vs*	*William Dunning*
Thomas M'Kean, Governor, &c.	*vs*	*John Wilkins, jr.*
John Woods	*vs*	*And. Jack, Michael Moon, et al.*
Martin Kennedy	*vs*	*Stephen Hall*
James Dornan	*vs*	*Thomas Stokes*
Peter Trough, asse. of E. Jones, late sheriff	*vs*	*William Boggs*
Ls. of Nathl Bedford	*vs*	*Hardy Rundle*
Rachel M'Coy	*vs*	*Zadock Wright*
Aaron Sutton & Mary his wife	*vs*	*Mary Stephens*
Same	*vs*	*Mary Sutton*
Same	*vs*	*Rachel Sutton*
Mary M'Goldrick	*vs*	*Moses Thompson*
Alexander Rogers	*vs*	*James Powel*
Elizabeth Algeo, pro ami.	*vs*	*John M'Creary, et ux.*
John M'Creary, et ux.	*vs*	*William Algeo*
Catharine M'Creary	*vs*	*James Algeo*
Edward Smallman	*vs*	*William Herd*
Hance Scott	*vs*	*Timothy Murphy*
Thomas Edgington	*vs*	*Benj. Richards*
John Wills	*vs*	*Thomas Wallace*
William Boner	*vs*	*Ephraim Lata*
Henry Perry	*vs*	*Geo. Wallace, Esq.*
Joseph M'Ferran	*vs*	*Henry Byers*
John Sherer for use of A. Kirkpatrick	*vs*	*John Weems*
Same	*vs*	*Same*
Arthur Brown	*vs*	*Thomas Wallace*
Andrew Richardson	*vs*	*James Jones*
James Fletcher	*vs*	*James Dodds*
William Young	*vs*	*John M'Cord*
Les. of James Hardy	*vs*	*John Shaw and Th. M'Quiston*
Abraham Armstrong	*vs*	*Andw. M'Farlane*
Same	*vs*	*Same and wife*
Agness Powell	*vs*	*Myers Powell*
James Seeds	*vs*	*Alexander Rea*
Abner Barker	*vs*	*Walter Brashear*
Fred. M. Amelung	*vs*	*Benj. Robbins*
Conrad Roth, the elder	*vs*	*Alex. Patterson*
James Adams	*vs*	*Ann Adams*
Andrew Willock	*vs*	*Isaac Marks, Isaac Ferree, et al.*
Samuel Marshall	*vs*	*Hugh M'Intire and Wm. M'Keag*
Richard Wells	*vs*	*A. Kirkpatrick*
James O'Hara	*vs*	*Wm. Irwin*
Thos. Harrison for use of E. M'Goffin	*vs*	*James Harrison*
William Algeo	*vs*	*H. M'Clurkan*
Roderick Cameron	*vs*	*Samuel Shelly*
H. H. Brackenridge	*vs*	*Exr. of Alexr Fowler, deceased*
Ephraim Pentland	*vs*	*Mattw. M'Eowen*
Michael Monahan	*vs*	*Robt. Thomas and H. Dinsmore*
W. M'Elheny et ux.	*vs*	*Thomas Young*
Wm. Sinnard	*vs*	*D. M'Nair*
Same	*vs*	*James Dougherty*
John Marie	*vs*	*Jane Marie*
Peter Denny	*vs*	*Samuel Mercer*
John Kean	*vs*	*H. Alexander, Esq.*
Admrs. of James Cavet, deceased	*vs*	*John S. Cavet and Michael Hillman*
John Jackson	*vs*	*Joseph & Wm. Davis spl. bail of Peter Brouner*
Josehh Penticost	*vs*	*Thomas Hurdus*
Catharine Wiley	*vs*	*John Carr*
John Johnston	*vs*	*Matthew M'Eown*
Polly Quigg	*vs*	*Robert Anderson*
Same	*vs*	*Same et ux.*
West Elliot	*as*	*Ephraim Claffland*

PRESLEY NEVILL, *Prothonotary.*
July 6, 1807.

Ten Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber, living in Pittsburgh, on Saturday, the 11th July, an apprentice to the Copper and Tin business, named **HENRY FOX**, about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, a fair complexion, down look, and has an impediment in his speech—had on and took with him, a brown coattee, velvet and corded nankeen pantaloons, two shirts, shoes, hat, &c.—I will pay the above reward for him.

MANSFIELD BANTON.

BY THOMAS JEFFERSON,
PRESIDENT OF THE U. STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

DURING the wars which, for some time, have unhappily prevailed among the powers of Europe, the U. States of America, firm in their principles of peace, have endeavored by justice, by a regular discharge of all their national and social duties, and by every friendly office their situation has admitted, to maintain, with all the belligerents, their accustomed relations of friendship, hospitality, and commercial intercourse. Taking no part in the questions which animate those powers against each other, nor permitting themselves to entertain a wish but for the restoration of general peace, they have observed with good faith the neutrality they assumed, and they believe that no instance of a departure from its duties can be justly imputed to them by any nation. A free use of their harbours and waters, the means of refitting and refreshment, of succour to their sick and suffering, have at all times, and on equal principles, been extended to all, and this too amidst a constant recurrence of acts of insubordination to the laws, of violence to the persons, and of trespasses on the property of our citizens, committed by officers of one of the belligerent parties received among us. In truth these abuses of the laws of hospitality have, with few exceptions, become habitual to the commanders of the British armed vessels hovering on our coasts, and frequenting our harbors. They have been the subjects of repeated representations to their government. Assurances have been given that proper orders should restrain them within the limits of the rights and of the respect due to a friendly nation: but these orders and assurances have been without effect; no instance of punishment for past wrongs has taken place.

At length a deed, transcending all we have hitherto seen or suffered, brings the public sensibility to a serious crisis, and our forbearance to a necessary pause. A frigate of the United States trusting to a state of peace, and leaving her harbor on a distant service, has been surprised and attacked by a British vessel of superior force, one of a squadron then lying in our waters and covering the transaction, and has been disabled from service, with the loss of a number of men killed and wounded. This enormity was not only without provocation or justifiable cause, but was committed with the avowed purpose of taking by force, from a ship of war of the Uuited States, a part of her crew; and that no circumstance might be wanting to mark its character, it had been previously ascertained that the seamen demanded were native citizens of the United States.—Having effected his purpose he returned to anchor with his squadron within our jurisdiction. Hospitality under such circumstances ceases to be a duty: and a continuance of it, with such uncontrolled abuses, would tend only by multiplying injuries and irritations, to bring on a rupture between the two nations. This extreme resort is equally opposed to the interest of both, as it is to assurances of the most friendly disposition on the part of the British government, in the midst of which this outrage has been committed. In this light the subject cannot but present itself to that govenment and strengthen the motives to an honorable reparation of the wrong which has been done, and to that effectual control of its naval commanders, which alone can justify the government of the United States in the exercises of those hospitalities it is now constrained to discontinue.

In consideration of these circumstances and the right of every nation to regulate its own police, to provide for its peace and for the safety of its citizens, and consequently to refuse the admission of armed vessels into its harbors or waters, either in such numbers or of such descriptions, as are inconsistent with these, or with the maintenance of the authority of the laws, I have thought proper in pursuance of the authorities specially given by law to issue this my proclamation, hereby requiring all armed vessels bearing commissions under the government of Great-Britain, now within the harbors or waters of the U. States, immediately and without any delay to depart from the same, and interdicting the entrance of all the said harbors and waters to the said armed vessels, and to all others bearing commissions under the authority of the British government.

And if the said vessels, or any of them, shall fail to depart as aforesaid, or if they or any others, so interdicted, shall hereafter enter the harbours or waters aforesaid, I do in that case forbid all intercourse with them or any of them, their officers or crews, and do prohibit all supplies and aid from being furnished to them or any of them.

And I do declare and make known, that if any person from, or within the jurisdictional limits of the United States, shall afford any aid to any such vessel, contrary to the prohibition contained in this proclamation, either in repairing any such vessel, or in furnishing her, her officers or crew, with supplies of any kind, or in any manner whatsoever, or if any pilot shall assist in navigating any of the said armed vessels, unless it be for the purpose of carrying them in the first instance, beyond the limits and jurisdiction of the United States, or unless it be in the case of a vessel forced by distress, or charged with public dispatches, as hereinafter provided for, such person or persons shall, on conviction suffer all the pains and penalties by the laws provided for such offences.

And I do hereby enjoin and require all persons bearing office civil or military within or under the authority of the United States, and all others, citizens or inhabitants thereof, or being within the same, with vigilance and promptitude to exert their respective authorities, and to be aiding and assisting to the carrying this Proclamation and every part thereof, into full effect.

Provided nevertheless, That if any such vessels forced into the harbours or waters of the U. States by distress, by the dangers of the sea, or by the pursuit of the enemies, or shall enter them charged with the dispatches or business from their government, or shall be a public packet for the conveyance of letters and dispatches, the commanding officer immediately reporting his vessel to the collector of the district stating the object or cause of entering the said harbours or waters, and conforming himself to the regulations in that case prescribed under the authority of the laws, shall be allowed the benefit of such regulations respecting repairs, supplies, stay and intercourse and departure as shall be permitted under the same authority.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents and signed the same.

Given at the City of Washington the second day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seven, and of the sovereignty and independence of the United States the thirty-first.

(L. S.)

TH: JEFFERSON.

By the President,
JAMES MADISON, *secretary of state.*

JOHN CARR,

Cabinet, Chair Maker & Turner,

LATELY FROM PHILADELPHIA,

RESPECTFLLY informs his friends and the Public in general, that he has removed to the three story frame House, next door to the corner of Front in Market Street, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, where he continues to carry on the Cabinet and Chair Making in all its various branches. Orders of every description will be thankfully received and duly attended to.

J. CARR, takes the liberty of informing them that he intends pursuing his business extensively, and has procured excellent journeymen from Philadelphia, as well as a good supply of stuff. He has now on hand a handsome assortment of Furniture, which he will WARRANT, and is determined to sell at the most reduced prices. He returns his sincere thanks for their past favours and hopes by his experience and attention to his business to merit a continuance of them.

Merchants and others descending the river, can be supplied at the shortest notice, for cash or the usual credit.

N. B. Country produce at market price taken in exchange for furniture.

☞ Two Journeymen Cabinet Makers will meet with good encouragement.—Apply as above.

Pittsburgh, September 5, 1805.

Land for Sale.

ABOUT 170 acres, on which there are 60 acres cleared and under good fence, whereon Archibald Hamilton lived, in the forks of Monongahela and Allegheny rivers, about eight miles from Pittsburgh—it joins 'Squire Alexander's, and is of the first quality.

A Tract of Land on the Nine-mile Run, about six miles from Pittsburgh, in the forks of the same rivers, on which Abdiel M'Clure formerly lived (and now William Pollock lives) including the mill—an excellent tract of land.

A Tract of Land on the waters of Racoon creek, adjoining Samuel Scott's, and near Bavington's mill, the property of the Rev. Dr. Andrews, of Philadelphia, on which the widow Andrews lately lived. It contains about 130 acres, has a considerable proportion of cleared and cultivated land, and is of an excellent quality.

A Tract of Land, about 260 acres, on which James Dryden lives, on the waters of Chartiers creek, between the Redstone and Devore ferry road, within about four miles from the town of Washington—about 60 acres cleared, and a good orchard.

Several Farms, from 150 to 400 acres, on the head waters of Racoon and Miller's Run, formerly the property of General Washington, and of an excellent quality.

For further information apply to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

ALEXANDER ADDISON.

Jan. 21, 1807.

I WILL sell a TAN YARD in complete order, having a Bark Mill, Currying Shop, and abundance of water at all seasons in the yard, Pools and Vats have been sunk, and all the buildings erected within the last eighteen months, the Dwelling House, is a Frame, two story high, extending 25 feet in front and 32 feet deep, with Cellars under the whole, in the house are four fire places. All the buildings and Vats, are inclosed by a new pale fence—This property is situate in the main street of St. CLAIRS VILLE, the County town of Bellmont County, State of Ohio. Through this town the Great National Road from the City of Washington, to the Seats of Government of the States of Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, and the several Territories passes. This property is worthy the attention of any Tanner and Currier, desirious to establish himself in a rich and populus county and in a public situation.—Terms of Sale may be made known by applying to JOHN PATTERSON, Esq. St. Clairs Ville, or to the owner at Washington, Pennsylvania.

JOHN SIMONSON.

FOR SALE—Also several quarter and half sections of Land in the counties of Jefferson and Bellmont, State of Ohio—I will dispose of a number of Tracts of donation lands in the counties of Beaver, Mercer, and Crawford, or give improving leases to those desirous of settling as tenants—Some of these Lands are already settled and improved—Also a Farm in the the county of Washington, which I will sell or lease.
JOHN SIMONSON.

February 12, 1807. tf.

JOSEPH DAVIS,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed from his late residence in Market Street, to his House in the Public Square, next door to Mr. Boyle Irwin's, where he has opened for sale a large and handsome assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c.

which he will sell at his usual low prices for Cash or Country Produce.

Pittsburgh, April 15, 1807.

☞ A generous price will be given for *HEMP.*

All persons indebted to him by bond, note, or book account are earnestly requested to make payment, as it is out of his power to give any further indulgence.

FOR SALE,

ABOUT forty miles from Pittsburgh on the Ohio river, a handsome tract of 400 Acres of Land, a large proportion thereof is first rate, about thirty acres under improvement, there are three excellent Sugar Camps, a Grist mill and Distillery in good repair on the premises. It is well calculated for Ship or Boat Building, abounding with timber of the first quality, the buildings are replete with conveniencies for the immediate reception of a family; likewise on the bank of the river, a good House and valuable Lots, an eligible stand for a store or any other business. The property will be disposed of low for cash. The title is indisputable. For terms apply to *WILLIAM C. LARWILL*, Attorney at Law, at the Post Office, Fawcett's Town, State of Ohio, who has several other Tracts of Land for Sale in this neighbourhood.

August 15, 1806. tf

JOSEPH HARBESON,

At the sign of the **STILL**, *in Market Street, between Second & Third Sreets, just from Philadelphia, has commenced the*

Copper and Tin Manufactures,

in Pittsburgh, and has now for Sale, and shall continue to keep a supply of all sizes of Stills demanded.

STILLS of every size and description,
Copper Boilers for Brewers,
Hatters' Kettles,
Soap Boilers' ditto,
Tea Kettles,
Brass and copper Wash Kettles, and every other article in the Copper line.
A handsome assortment of Tin Ware.

It being his intention to pursue the business extensively, he hopes for the patronage of the Public, and any orders left shall be punctually fulfilled, and at the most reasonable prices.

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1805.

N. B. Merchantable Whiskey at Market Price, taken in part pay for Stills.

A few Barrels good Whiskey, for Sale

One new *Brewing Copper*, ready made containing near 700 gallons.

☞ TIN by the box, for Sale.

He intends keeping on hand from 50 to 100 Stills, assorted. Any person living at a distance will not meet with a disappointment by sending here for Stills.

NEW PATENT STILLS,

On a Cheap and Easy plan,

The greater part of which are composed of Wood, on which account they will come much lower than Copper Stills, and are calculated to single five times a day, with much less fuel and trouble than common stills, as one fire boils both stills.

THE subscribers having purchased the the Right of *Allegheny*, *Beaver*, and *Butler* Counties, inform the public that they have now a set of said stills in operation on the farm of Mr. William Davis, 3 miles below Pittsburgh, where persons wanting to purchase may see them, and convince themselves of their utility;—and as they cannot be long in operation this season, those wanting to purchase will do well to apply early, to

ALEXANDER M'NICKLE, *Pittsburgh,*
HUGH DAVIS, *3 miles below ditto,*
JAMES SAMPLE, *Beaver County.*

May 11, 1807.

N. B. A generous allowance will be given to persons purchasing for one or more Townships.

JAMES HOPE,

LADIES SHOEMAKER,

In Market-Street, next door to Mr. Zadok Cramer's Book and Stationary Store,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies of Pittsburgh, that he has on hand an elegant assortment of LADIES SHOES, of every description, which he will warrant, and sell low for Cash only.

He has also on hand a handsome assortment of MOROCCO and KID SKINS, with which Merchants may be supplied, (wholesale or retail) as well as with Ladies Shoes.

Pittsburgh, April 13, 1807.

FOR SALE.

A valuable Tract of Land containing 153 acres, situate in Pitt township, Allegheny county, adjoining lands of David Irwin, John Diller, and James Millegan. This tract is first rate land, and has about 60 acres cleared and under good fence, a good house and barn erected thereon, and a bearing apple and peach orchard. For terms apply to *Dunning M'Nair*, Esq. or to
H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 17, 1806.

FOR SALE,

Land on the Franklin Road,

Within 6 or 7 miles of Pittsburgh.

I will sell nine small surveys, containing from 70 to 150 acres in each tract, within 6 or 7 miles of Pittsburgh, on the Franklin road. For terms apply to Henry Haslet, Esq. who is fully authorised to sell and convey, or to

JOHN WILKINS, Jr.

Pittsburgh, July 12, 1805.

GENEVA GLASS.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the publick generally that he has on hand a large assortment of

Geneva Glass,

consisting of the following articles, to wit:
10 by 12, 8 by 10, and 7 by 9, Window Glass
Gallon, half gallon, quart and pint bottles
Gallon, half gallon, quart and pint jars,
Pitchers assorted
Quart, pint, half pint and gill tumblers,
Quart, pint, half pint and gill decanters
Goblets, cream jugs, quart and pint mugs and Bowls

All of which he will sell at the lowest Geneva prices, for cash or approved paper.

THOMAS CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, April 6, 1807. tf.

FOR SALE,

THOSE Iron Works, with about 3000 acres of Land adjoining on Jacobs Creek, generally known by the name of the ALLIANCE IRON WORKS, and also the stock on hand, &c. on liberal terms and accommodating credit. The premises will be shewn by *Mr. Stinchcomb*, who resides at them, and applications to purchase received by the subscriber.

If not sold at private sale before the first day of July next, they will on that day be exposed to *Public Sale* on the premises. A complete title will be given to the purchaser. Apply to

SAMUEL HUGHES JUN.

Hagerstown (Maryland,) }
March 23, 1807. } 3m.

Joseph Harbeson,

Copper Smith, Market Street, Pittsburgh,

HAS FOR SALE,

A few very heavy STILLS,

For which he will take Whiskey in payment.

Pittsburgh, February 2, 1807.

Being duly impowered for that purpose, I offer for SALE.

A large Tract of Land,

in Beaver county, on both sides of Racoon creek about three or four miles from the mouth, adjoining to Bryan's mills, and known by the name of Col. Simm's land. A great bargain may be had for good payments, and the title indisputable. Enquire of CHARLES MORGAN, near the premises, or of the subscriber in Pittsbugh.
PRESLEY NEVILL

LAND FOR SALE.

THE LANDS on Chartiers creek, the property of General Hand, deceased, will be Sold by his Administrators. Their excellent quality, and their vicinity to Pittsburgh will render them an advantageous purchase. Apply to CHARLES SMITH, Esq. in Lancaster, or the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

ALEXANDER ADDISON.

Pittsburgh, 15th September, 1806. tf.

Land for Sale.

A VALUABLE Farm containing two hundred acres, on the waters of Girty's Run, six miles from Pittsburgh. On this tract there is a good two story square log House, and upwards of thirty acres of clear land, part of which is in good grass, together with good stabling.—The whole of the improvements are new and in good order, and the land of the first quality.

Also, one hundred and forty eight acres on the waters of Pine Creek, twelve miles from Pittsburgh. On this farm there is fifteen acres of clear land, part in grass, together with a good cabin and stable. This land is of a good quality.

Also, two hundred acres on the waters of Conequenessing creek, in Butler county, six miles from Butler Town. On this farm there is a small improvement. This land is of the first quality. For terms apply to PHILIP MOWRY, in Pittsburgh.

August 25, 1806. tf.

TO THE INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

I return you my sincere thanks for your repeated suffrages, and being again encouraged by a number of my friends, I take the liberty of soliciting your votes and interest foi the Office of SHERIFF at the ensuing Election. Should you continue to think me worthy of the favour, it will be gratefully acknowledged by your friend and humble servant,

THOMAS JONES.

May 14, 1807.

FOR SALE,

A Donation Tract of Land situate in Butler county in the First Donation District, and numbered 203—containing 200 acres. The terms of sale will be made known by applying to
H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, 17th Nov. 1806.

Lands for Sale.

TWO Tracts of Land laying on Raccon creek, near White's mill, Washington county, Pennsylvania, one containing 393 acres, the other 295 acres. These lands for situation and fertility, are exceeded by none in that part of the country, having been taken up at an early period. On one of which tracts there is a very natural and desirable mill scite,—on both excellent Sugar camps, and on each a tenement cleared sufficient for the support of a small family. The title indisputable. Any person inclining to purchase will please to call on Mr. SAMUEL MERCHANT, adjoining one of the tracts, who will shew them, and for terms to

THOMAS CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 1, 1806. tf.

N. B. If these lands are not sold previous to the sugar season, the sugar camps on each will be let on reasonable terms.
T. C.

PHILIP MOWRY,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed to Pittsburgh, and that he carries on all manner of

Blacksmith Work,

in the *Stone Building* at the south corner of the Diamond, where those who please to call may be supplied with the best work on the shortest notice, and upon the best terms; and from his attention to business he hopes to receive encouragement from a generous public.

Pittsburgh, December 15, 1806.

☞ Merchants ascending or descending the rivers may be supplied with the best warranted Axes, Hoes, or any other kind of work, on the shortest notice.

N. B. Two Apprentices wanted to the above business. None need apply but Lads of good character.

John Morrison,

Respectfully informs his former customers and the public in general, that he has removed from the upper ferry to that long established Ferry well known by the name of "*Robinson's Ferry*," where he has supplied himself with all the necessary craft for ferrying waggons, horses, &c. &c.—The many advantages in crossing at this ferry is evident, it being on the great road leading to Presqu'isle, Beaver, &c.

He has also commenced *Tavern-keeping* and has supplied himself with every thing necessary for the comfortable accommodation of Travellers, and hopes by his attention, care and industry to merit the custom of the public.

West Bank of the Allegheny,
opposite Pittsburgh, June
4, 1807.

Pittsburgh Point Brewery.

THE public are respectfully informed that the Point Brewery is in operation. Porter fit for the Natchez and New-Orleans market can be furnished at any time at seven dollars ninety cents per barrel. Best Strong Beer for exportation or home consumption at six dollars and of a middling quality for families at three dollars fifty cents per barrel, delivered in whole or half barrels any where in the Borough, as usual. Orders from the Town or Country, directed to the subscriber, will be carefully attended to.

For J. O'Hara,
GEORGE SHIRAS.

November 3, 1806.

FOR SALE.

A Tract of Land containing 400 acres, situate on the waters of Robinson's run, in Robinson township, Allegheny county, about 5 miles from Pittsburgh, adjoining lands of George Cubbage, James Ewing, Esquire, and others. On this tract there is 30 acres cleared and under good fence.
Apply to H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 17, 1806.

STRAY MARE.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Pitt township, Allegheny county, on the 21st inst. a dark bay mare, eight or nine years old, about fouteen hands high, with a large blaize in her face, from a little above her eyes to her nose, some saddle marks, all her feet white, not so much white on the near fore foot as the rest, shod before, switch tail, and a natural trotter. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

MIRES POWELL.

June 24, 1807.

Land for Sale.

A VALUABLE Tract of upwards of five hundred acres, on which there is a good mill seat. This land lays about half a mile above Franklin, in Venango county, on the opposite side of French creek. It may be disposed of altogether, or be divided, as may best suit. For particulars, enquiry may be made of *William Moore*, Esq. Franklin; *Isaac Gregg*, Pittsburg; or
JOHN ANDREWS, *Broken-Straw.*

June 23, 1807. 7t.